WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1880.

The Editor of the News and Courier:
Ca., you and your readers endure the infliction of a few more ideas upon the subject of Oleomargarine? Don't protest; for be the dose palatable on neurosating, it is an established fact that in all the actence of dietatics there is no more energetic commercial product than Oleomargarine.

ergetic commercial product then Oleomargarine.

During the past winter, butter dealers in the District of Columbia, Washington Oity and elsewhere have been arrested for selling real butter upon the allegation that it was eleomargarine. This induced the introduction of a bill into Congress to appoint a commission of five scientific men to examine and test, wherever found and by every possible scientific appliance, all substances known to be, or surposed to be used in the production of any possible compound that has been or may be hereafter imposed upon the public consumers as a substitute for natural butter, and so faras possible recommend to Congress what legislation is necessary to protect the honest dealer and the innocent consumer. And for this purpose four thousand dollars is asked to be appropriated. A song little sporting fund for a scientific testing committee to spend in their jaunts about the country looking for eleomargarine. Ind I venture to august, that if they would only take their powers, first through the South and taste a vast deal of the stuff bartered for by our country merchants, they would without hesitation advise our people to buy eleomargarine, flevery time."

Well, this bill was referred to the committee da agriculture, and by it to a subcommittee, of which I am a member. Our first step was to go to headquarters and investigate the manufacture of the

pany," (the style of the company making oleomargarine,) who pay three cents per pound more for the fat than the same article brought in market anterior to the establishment of this manufactory. At that time it brought three and a haif cents per pound, now it brings six and a haif cents per pound, now it brings six and a haif it is oleomargarine, forty-five per cent. of this fat is oleomargarine, forty-five per cent. tallow, ten per cent. stearine, and the balance waste. Of course a chemical aualysis would show a great many other remaining ingredients, such as palmatis, arachin, captylin, &c., &c., that nobody understands but a chemist. I simply give the proportion of oleomargarine, tallow, stearine and waste, which together make up that compound known as beef fat.

Now if the cattle growers of the Northmen capitalist (in my judgment) contributes to the maintenance of the general Government. But I must forbear, for I have already, I fear, bored you. Very respectfully,

fat.

Now, if the cattle growers of the Northwest and Texas only knew that this manufactory was adding at least three dollars to the value of every average beef killed in New York, and that the butchers there were growing rich at the rate of six thousand dollars per day, I imagine they would begin to look into this matter.

This active amount of elementarine

vas now manufactured for home consumption. This house once did an immensa trade in butter, but to-day they don't encourage consignments of butter, preferring to handle the eleomargarine, which is sold and consumed at home as rapidly si', can be made.

Lore than a dozen years ago an eminent Kanch chemist, M. Mege, asked himself the question, Where does the fat come from that is found in milk which makes butter? He suspected that it was absorbed from the animal tissues, and began a series of experiments to test it. He treated some pieces of clean beef suct found palatable, and by continued experiment was found to be a perfectly wholesome article of dier. Hege at once brought this product to the attention of the public by latenting his process of manufacturing; money was subscribed, compalities were formed, and by 1874 seven manufactories were established in France, employing ever four hundred hands. The Franch Government to day recognize it as a legislimate article of commerce, and the French chemists pronounce it as more wholesome than the unsavory and rancid butter so freely bought and sold among the commen people of that country. These facts I gopy from the Enclyclopedia Britansica, which is, of course, statidard authority.

In 1878 Mr. Jas. Wilson, of New York, purchased the patent for the manufacture

purchased the patent for the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States, and has since that time established thirteen fadtales throughout he Union; the largest being in New York, where they coupley two handred hands in reliefs, the

United States concerning elemans in the United States concerning elemans in the Prof. House Moston, of Hobeken, New Jersey, says: "I am able to say with confidence that it contains nothing whatdiet, but on the contrary is essentially identified with the best fresh butter."

Prof. C. W. Columon, of Yale College, epeculators.

writes: "Made according to the specifications of Mego it cannot fail to yield a product that is entirely attractive and wholesome as food, and one that is for all ordinary culinary and nutritive purposes the full equivalent of good butter made from cream. "

It has the assae appearance under the microscope, and in chemical composition differs from butter not in the nature, but only in the proportions of its components.

without interruption, day and night, for three weeks and two days. His sleep appeared to be natural, and his breath-ing was not labored as in certain diseases: courage consignments of butter, preferring to handle the eleomargarine, which is sold and consumed at home as repidly so it can be made.

Lore than a dozen years ago an eminent Ronch chemiat, M. Mege, asked himself the question. Where does the fat come from that is found in milk which makes butter? He suspected that it was absorbed from the animal tissues, and began a series of experiments to test it. He treated some pieces of clean beef suct with carbonate of potash and pepsine from the stomach of a sheep, and found that the fat was in this way easily separated from the cellular tissues. This fat was drawn off, and cooled and found to harden or congeal. It was then subjected to hydraulic pressure, by which means stearine and tasteless oil was obvint four pints of milk and three pints of water at churned. The result was abunusual quantity of a substance that in taste and consistency resembled butter. When freed from its water it was found to keep an indefinite time. It was caten, found palatable, and by continued experiment was found to be a perfectly wholesome article of dict. Hege at once trained as in certain diseases of the berain. When aroused he heemed, were noused he heemed, the heart of the brain. When aroused he heemed, the heart of the bearing was not labored as in certain diseases; to fit the trained to concerning his feelings could be drawn from him. He desired above all things to be let alone and not it was very fair. He ate, on alternacy days, should be drawn from him. He desired above all things to be let alone and not was very fair. He ate, on alternacy days, so on as his food was disposed of, he would at once relapse into his former apathy. What is a little and that the fat was in this way easily separated from the cellular tissues, the support life in an inactive was disposed of, he would at once relapse into his former apathy. What is a little and there was a temperated from the cellular tissues, and became of the train was very fair. He ate, on alternacy days, and support life in an inactive

largest being in New York, where they omploy two hundred hands in reliefs, the work beginning five minutes after 12 o'clock Monday morning and not stopping for a moment until five minutes before 12 Saturday night. All the fat this company can buy is converted into tallow, stearine and oil, and if they cannot during the week manufacture all the oil into eleomargarine, the balance is barrelled and shipped to Liverpool, where it is churned into oleomargarine. The steary rine is shipped in hogaheads to all parts of the world, and used chiefly by candle and confectionery manufacturers. The tallow, of coute, in sold and the waste goes into the onal of the city.

The president of the board of health of New York City has informed the committee that he has frequently examined the material and the product of this manufactory, and he considers eleomasgarine and sold article of food."

I append the written estatuments of eome of the most emineral chemists in the United States concarning eleomargarine. New Jorsey, says: "I am alot to say with confidence that it contains nothing what

telligently. Beware of the brilliant bub-bles that are blown up to tempt ingenious

articulars of the Murder of Charles De

SAN FRANCISCO April 23.

Just before 3 o'clock last evening Charles De Young entered the business office of the Chronicle, on the ground floor, corner of Keerney and Bush streets, and stood talking to some gentlemen, leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened, J. M. Kalloch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as could be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The lutter turned and ran through the gate of the counter to a desk inside, Kalloch firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk, De Young turned to face his opponent, with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door. De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but apparently his attength failed him, for the vistol was not discharged. Sinking backward, he fell on the floor. Bystanders ran to his assistance, but the ball had ovidently pierced his brain, and in a few moments he expired. As Kalloch ran out of the door, he was seized by a citizen and at the same moment an officer came up, took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison, where he was locked up. The news flew through the city like wind. In a few moments the street in the vicinity of the Chronicle

East it is believed the decessed devoted a great deal of attention to gathering up matters regarding the past life of Mayor Kalloch for the presumed purpose either of using it at the expected trial of the deceased on the charge of shooting Kalloch last August, or making it subserve journalistic purposes. The pamphlet above referred to was a document of some sixty pages, and recounted the details of the Kalloch scandal in Boston and other matters of a scandalous nature. The pamphlet was anonymous, but young Kalloch evidently considered that the deceased was responsible for its publicity, and acted accordingly.

Another Statement.

A San Francisco special says the killing of Charles De Young by J. M. Kailoch in the Chronicle office last night has produced a sensation which has rarely been equalled. The young man had been on a debauch for several days nest produced a sensation which has rarely been counsiled. The young man had been on a debauch for several days past, which has been industry in training very heavily, and had made frequent threats of his intention to "fax the De Youngs," but no attention was paid him, as it was simply regarded as the yaparingo of a dranken man. His bosst, in gwas regarded with more indifference from the fact that since the shooting of in father last August he has boasted feel his vengeance. De Young, would feel his vengeance. De Young, would tell his vengeance. De Young, who was usually quick in his more time causes of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his more time causes of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his more time causes of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was usually quick in his cause of the stragedy that the courage and was about an order of the Trial of J. S. Kalloch on the Charge of Adultery, "The pan he courage and the curious generally, not to speak of Gen. Steed, with how much truth it is now impossible to say, that its reappearance was due to be the courage and the curious generally, not to speak of Gen. Steed, with how much truth it is now impossible to say, that its reappearance was due to be the courage and the curious generally, not to speak of Gen. Steed, with how any the hold of the snake in question." The head of the snake in question, the curious generally, not to speak of Gen. Steed, with the work of the snake in the curi delirium, nor of any material Increase of the temperature of the body which would indicate any deep-seated disease; nor any paralysis or disturbance of vision. At the end of the twenty-three days he was cost suffering from any pains, but was awks and became communicative. He was ode suffering from any pains, but was a weak. His appetite was vocacious, and it was then supposed that he would soon recover his strength and return to his work. To days later he became sleepy and it was then supposed that he would soon recover his atrength and return to his work. To days later he became sleepy and it was then supposed that he seem condition as at list. Day and night he sleeps without the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in about the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes" or a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes of a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes of a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance in questioning that a "yes of a "no" the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance of the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance of the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by perseverance of the greatest difficulty he can be made to.talk. It is only by the greatest dood, and the train of the greatest difficulty he can be made to t

sympathy are expressed.

Author special from San Francisco says the shooting of De Young by young Kalloch last night has created such excitement in this city as has never been equalled before even at the most stormy period of our history. It exceeds in violence the atoms of public passes and agitation that succeeded the shooting of Mayor Kalloch by Do Young in August last, and it has increased to day to such an extent that no one can foretell what the ultimate consequences will be. The an extent that no one can foretell what the ultimate consequences will be. The feeling against the party of which Mayor Kalloch and Kearney are the leaders has been growing stronger of late, and this assausination has infartated the people so that the Mayor's life is not considered that the Mayor's life is not considered cafe from public venguance. Thrests are

constants and michael—their mother and one sister. They came originally from Louisiana, and Mrs. De Young is now in her eighticth year. She has always enjoyed the reputation of being a most estimable and worthy woman, and her children, particularly Charles De Young, were noted for their devotion to her.

The Great Feature of the Century.

The employment of gas as a means of illumination was only beginning fifty years ago, but now the capital invested in the London Gas Works alone amounts to \$60,000,000, and in the whole United Kingdom it amounts to \$200,000,000.

And these are only a few of the engineering achievements of the half century. Mr. Barlow, estimates the total capital invested in engineering works during that time at \$17,500,000,000, or about \$350,000,000 annually. Of this yeat sum nineteen-twentieths belong to railways, steamships, docks, harbow and telegraphs, all of which are directed to improving and extending the means of transport for passengers and merchandiso, and the communication of intelligence.

tury, therefore, has been the improve-ment of the methods of transportation, in obedience to the urgent demand made by commerce for new and swifter means of intercourse.—New York Sun.

of the sails, but the blood their seemen super and to hand a size, but the blood their seemen super to hand a size, but the blood their seemen super to hand a size, but the blood their seemen super the seemen supe

murder was the part played by some of the young women who were at the dance where the murderous shot was fired. One of them saw that Bates was drunk, repeated on the trial the curses and threats which fell from his lips, and, while he was in this condition, foul in body and soul, consented to dance with him. Was there none to save this young Carolina girl from this repreach? Is not such toleration of drunkenness by our young women an encouragement to tipplers to confirm themselves in their debasing habits? Again we say, it is to the women of South Carolins that the State must look for aid. As long as they give the tippler as much consideration as they give to him who is always sober, the most powerful means of suppressing intemperance remains unused. Nay! so long as they place the drunkard on the same plane with him who is resolutely abstamious, they encourage drinking, and are in some measure, responsible for its far-reaching degradation and hydra-headed sin!—News and Charter.

7,500 tons, and 10,000 horse power, while the Inflexible of the British navy has a tonnage of 11,500 tons, and its engines a power of 8,000 horses, and the Italia of the Italian navy will be of 18,200 tons burden and 18,000 horse power.

The telegraph, which was at first brought into practical use in this country in 1844, between Washington and Baltimore, employed 400,000 miles of wire as long ago as 1875. Since that time its extension under the sea and on land has been enormous.

The employment of gas as a means of the individual of the individu

want to" to her mother when asked to leave her play, or run up stairs or down on an errand, because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the jold-fishioned.

a cardinal virtue in the old-Eshioned girl.

She rose in the morning when she was called, wentout into the garden and saw the dew on the grass, and if she lived in the country she fed the chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast.

We do not supposes she had her hair in carl papers, or crimping pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her flounces were no trouble to her.

She learned to sew by making patch work, and we dare say she could do an "nver and over" seam sa well as nine-tenth of the grown up women do now-adays.

tanth of the grown up women do nowadays.

The old-fashioned little girl did not
grow into a young lady and talk about
her beaux before she was in her teens,
and was not fancying a hero in every
olow boy she met.

She learned the solid accomplishmenta
as she grow up. She was taught the art
of cooking and housekeeping. When she
got a husband she knew how to cook him
a dinner.

A story has been going the rounds of the papers for several years, and was republished recently in regard to four young men, sons of ministers, alleged to have been killed by one shell at the ascound Manassas. The following true account of the deaths of the parties mentioned, and of the incident which is the groundwork of the story, is from the stern count of the deaths of the parties mentioned, and of the story, is from the pen of one who lay be went two of those who were killed, but who with another comrade similarly situated escaped unhurs.

Thomas Carey Duncan, fourth son of Professor David Duncan of Wofford College, and member of Company K. Palmetto Sharpshooters, was killed in one of the battles before Richmond. He breathed his last in the arms of his friend and comrade, James Jerman Palmer.—Horsee Asbury McSwalu, son of Rev. W. A. McSwalu of the Sou!—Saculina Conference, was killed at second Maissans. McSwalu was a row yards in Want of the regular line cheering the Jam when he was atruck in the right side by a piece of shell. After being Jat he lived, perhaps, twenty minutes. I was with him when the cruel iron entered his manly breast. I heard the last words he uttered. For some reach, the regiment was ordered to stop. While living down, a shell exploded immediately over Company K. This shell killed Theodotus LaGrand Capers, youngest son of Bishop Capers; Whitefoord Andrew Smith, only son of Dr. Whitefoord Andrew Company W. This shell killed Theodotus. Onference, were undergrandusted.

Onnest, Palmer of St. Stophen's Parish, Charleston County; Richard Watson, of Spartanhurg County. Company W. The Bound Onference, were wounded in this hattle, but in another part of the field. These gentlemen were member of Company W. These panded at Anonmaton under the captains of Joseph Wenton College. In the summer of Low Joseph Walker, (after It may be a grievous truth, but is true that very many of men and women are saddeted to the use of expicitive, some of which are profane, some simply stilly some in bad taste, some meaningless, and all unnecessary if you criticise them closely. Many men use oaths which are torrible to their intensity and bitterness, and yet their utteram have no feelings which need such language. They will condamn people to everlasting torment, curse their eyes, and call down the direct condamn people to everlasting torment, curse their eyes, and call down the direct conse them slight annoyance, and when the same and assess like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and assess like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and assess like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and assess like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and assess like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and that it by no means indicates that they are profane in their thought or disposed to arrogate to themselves the divine function of passing cturnal judgment on their follows. If he clammatons expressive of wondow or delight or indignation which women so freely use, and watch serve the purpose of a safety valve for their feelings, and the dams and goliye of the boys, are, in their essence, about the same. Of course it is zookish to use them, and their employment is in bad taste. They do not strengthen the speech, for they have lost any real meaning; their free and careless use has destroyed the force the may once have had. If mea always had as their tongues' or de

now treasurer of Spartanburg County.
In the summer of 1869 Wofford College had thirteen some in Company K, P. H. S. Only three survive.

FRIVATE COMPANY K, P. S. S. THE FIRST GUN THAT JEFF DAVIS FIRED.—Uncle like was exceeding out the office Wadnesday meraling when he was interrupted by a darkey who sailed and

Frind,—Uncle like was sweeping out the office Wedderday morning when he was interrupted by a darkey who entered and said:

"Good morn', Uncle Ire, sin't you gwing ter see Gin'ral Grant suribe parties are day. Do 'alety a powerful big meetin' las' nite, an' wa'cluded to take pare in de' coption."

"I like ter see Gin'ral, Ilia, but, bit, and the research of these thirty there are not more than de' coption."

"I's 'aprised st you, Ubole Ire, I this dat it am de duty ob elery called pusson tor tak' in do 'coption tar day."

"Kase he freed us nigeers."

"Kase he freed us nigeers."

"Kase he freed us nigeers."

"It was de fus' gan dat Jeff Davis finahed act us free. Ef he hadn't finahed dat arm wast a rabbas his free misses the something or another, but a new law young man doesn't do that, by any here to take the electricity direct from the batter."

Boys on the Farm.

It may be a grievous truth, but is sene